

Art Watches....

There was a period in which good "timekeeping" and clumsiness of form were inseparable in the choice of a watch.

THAT DAY IS PAST AND GONE

Both in Ladies' and Gentlemen's watches we are showing the very best of timekeepers, in cases of gold and silver, that are a pleasure every time you look at them.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS

SAUCE

Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice Sauce,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cases, 2 Doz. Pints, and 3 Doz. Half Pints.

HUDSON'S BAY COY

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.



...TO CARRY....

TEA
In stock that will at all times prove pleasing to our customers is no small task. We have succeeded by thoroughly testing all brands offered and through careful selection have produced the widest range in strength. In fragrance and flavor nothing offered at the price. This is our famous New Season's Ceylon Tea absolutely pure and full flavored. Delightful, refreshing and invigorating.

E. J. Saunders & Co.
39-41 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

MINING SHARES

Alberni Co. 100.
Iron Cott. 100.
Giant 100.
Iron Mask 100.
Virginia 750.
Homestake 490.
Monte Christo 250.
Dundee 50.
Dundee 250.
Noble Five 175.
Good Hope 240.
Deer Park 210.
Goper 410.
Mt. Hope 100.
Alberni Cons. wanted.

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our offices. List your stocks with us as we are in daily communication with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Fossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first mortgage on Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Mr. H. H. Chapman's residence on Dallas road, either with or without the furniture. Open to an offer.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots on Dallas road. \$700 each
Two lots on Boyd street. \$700 each
One lot on Dallas road. \$800
Corner on Alpha street. \$250 each
Two lots on Simeon street. \$650 each

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city from \$500 to \$5000. Call to examine our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One hundred and thirty-nine acres at Cowichan, 7-roomed, modern house and outbuildings, clearing of 90 acres. Call at our office for further particulars.

A. W. MORE & CO.

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents.
56 Government street.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices of

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.

Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17 Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA, B.C.

Hotel Dawson

Strictly First-Class.

Rates from \$1. a day up.

Yates Street, opp. Fire Hall.

M. WHITE, Proprietress.

MONEY

To lend on approved mortgage security (Victoria City) in sums of \$2,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$15,000. Apply to....

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES

Are, without doubt, in quality and price.....
The Very Best Made

At E. A. Morris'



Headquarters for

MINERS'

SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

Talk Is Cheap



We don't want to waste words on our goods. They are right in price and quality. What we want is to get our readers to visit us. Our goods will do the talking.

Bovril in 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz. B'tles
Marmite Creamery Butter 25c lb
Also in small tubs for Family Use.

Our Blend Tea - - 20c. lb.

Golden Blend Tea - - 40c. lb.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters, always Fresh and Reliable.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

\$500,000.00

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY

And for building purposes

AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

D. H. Macdowall,

Commission Agent, Room 4, WILLIAMS Bldg

28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENT FOR

Enamelled Iron Signs.

Steel Racks, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets Etc.

Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

FOR SALE

AT HARDAKER'S AUCTION ROOMS,

77, 79 and 81 Douglas street, corner

Yates.

GEORGE BYRNES

AUCTIONEER
APPRAYER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT

OFFICE 15 YATES STREET

Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale

AUCTION

I am instructed by Mr. C. L. Taylor, of

49 Third street, Work Estate, to sell

On Monday next at 2 o'clock

On the premises as above, all his

NEW FURNITURE

(Only 6 weeks old), fine modern Ash Bed-

rooms, Dressers, Washstands, Cupboards, Mattresses, Blankets, Pillows, Sheets, Cup-

boards, Rockers and chairs, Oak Extension

Table, Window Shades, Lamps, Tables,

Lace Curtains, Kitchens, Furniture, etc.

etc. All the above is nearly new.

Terms, cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

WHITE KIDNEY POTATOES at 90cts. per

100 lbs. We have a fine lot just in, and

can guarantee them first-class cookers;

also Early Rose, Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.

15 and 17 Trounce AVENUE.

Hotel Dawson

Strictly First-Class.

Rates from \$1. a day up.

Yates Street, opp. Fire Hall.

M. WHITE, Proprietress.

FOR SALE

GEORGE BYRNES

AUCTIONEER
APPRAYER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT

OFFICE 15 YATES STREET

Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale

Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article — Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Tea.

INNOCENT AGUINALDO.

Americans He Says Came to Fight Spaniards Only and Now Surely Will Go Home.

No Need of Protectorate as Filipinos Feel Able to Meet Any Army.

Natives Surprised That America Asks Reward for Helping Them to Freedom.

Manila, Sept. 16.—The Philippine National Society was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from all the provinces and a great display was made. Aguinaldo at nine o'clock in the morning entered the hall of the old convention, occupied by the Spanish local government. It is a plain room adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom. The others wore ordinary costumes. Aguinaldo who was received with cheers and also cries of "Viva America" by the crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army and thanking the friendly nation which had set the historical example of liberty and had assisted the down-trodden. Continuing, Aguinaldo eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles" and invoked "spirits of martyred Filipinos." The assembly then adjourned for the day.

A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected and accused the Spanish of attempting to undermine the legislation. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sincere republican and that his only desire was the welfare of their country. Thereupon the Filipino apologized and the proceedings continued. During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived and Aguinaldo addressed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies of protectors and of American state autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea and only understood "absolute independence."

The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with Aguinaldo who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries and that now they believe that object has been attained. Aguinaldo expressed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies of protectors and of American state autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea and only understood "absolute independence."

Personally he believed a protectorate for the Philippines was necessary but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony and he said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate. Continuing, the insurgent leader said there was no need of protection for the Philippine islands, because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army with the exception of the garrisons at Hongkong and Singapore, and he had never seen those troops paraded. Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American army and protested his dying gratitude to the Americans. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight Spaniards only and now that they had finished the task it was expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity and he declined to admit the possibility.

The Filipinos' leader expressed his confidence that the newly formed government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime he said the great nations should protect and aid a young nation instead of grabbing her territory. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued, a policy which he declined to forecast. Further conversation was prevented by the strains of a brass band.

A Spaniard, supposed to be an officer, traversed the town sneering at and denouncing the principal Filipinos. On his returning a friendly remonstrance he was arrested.

WOEBEGONE SOLDIERY. Condition of Those Returning from Cuba Incites Spanish Populace to Riot.

Vigo, Spain, Sept. 16.—A crowd of about 700 people besieged the house of Gen. Toral to-day, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII, be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quays, cheering the troops, and were with difficulty dispersed by soldiers of the garrison.

Afterwards a crowd of about 1,500 people returned to the quays, and when they saw the soldiers landing barefooted and nearly naked, they became infuriated and surrounded Gen. Toral's house, hooting and hissing and stoning the building.

Eventually the Spanish general succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this, the mob gathered on the dock, and stoned the steamer for half an hour, smashing the cabin windows. Eventually the Leon XIII was obliged to leave the place where she was moored.

Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers with the archives and munitions of war from Cuba, but it is believed they will take four months to bring the troops back to Spain.

Seasonable. — Fine Fall Underwear, Hosiery, Solid Leather Valises, at W. & J. WILSON'S.

ARMIES OF OCCUPATION. American Soldiers Now Being Seasoned for Service in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The military movements are being directed rapidly toward the assembling of a large army in Southern stations for winter camps and preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico. About 70,000 troops are now located in the South, and orders will be issued sending the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry from Montauk to Southern stations. The purpose is to establish winter camps between the 31st and 35th parallels. The major part of the army thus assembled is destined for service in Cuba, with a much smaller force for Porto Rico and a reserve in the winter camps.

It is the intention, however, not to send the army of occupation to Cuba until after the unhealthy season has passed and meanwhile the troops will be put in the best possible condition.

A COLORED PAYMASTER. Texas Regiment Must Accept Pay at His Hands or Go Without Their Money.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Paymaster General Stanton has turned over to the President all the papers relating to the recent unfulfilled grants growing out of the refusal of the Texas regiment to receive pay from Major Lynch because he was colored. The President has taken no definite action beyond expressing approval of General Stanton's course in sending a sharp despatch to the commanding paymaster of that department stating in effect that as Major Lynch had been regularly commissioned by the President as army paymaster the troops must take their pay from him or else go without pay. Thus the matter stands, with the papers before the President.

FORGED A DRAFT.

Klondiker Finds a Serious Charge Awaiting Him in Civilization.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—A. F. Crofton, who returned from the Klondike country three days ago, has been arrested charged with passing a forged draft for \$1,200 three years ago on the First National Bank of Chicago. Crofton strongly denies his guilt.

Five years ago the police authorities have been trying to apprehend him, passing him on to the Texas and Winnipeg banks to the extent of \$12,500. Crofton was sentenced to five years at Winnipeg and Crofton was caught in El Paso, Texas, and brought back to Chicago for trial. Owing to his youth he was given an indeterminate term in the Pontiac reformatory. Having served one year, Crofton managed to secure his release. After leaving Pontiac, the police state, Crofton, by representing himself as the western manager of a Boston, Mass., investment company, managed to secure \$1,200 from the First National Bank of Chicago. He is then said to have gone to Dyea, Alaska, where he struck it rich, and was on his way East to spend the winter when arrested.

VISITING CRICKETERS.

Englishmen's First Day in Philadelphia Virtually Results in Draw.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The first day's play in the international cricket match between Capt. Warner's team of English amateurs and the representative eleven of the strongest Philadelphia cricket teams may be described as a draw. Captain Brown, of Philadelphia, won the toss and went to the bat. His team were played out for 94. The Englishmen when play stopped for the day had only 76 runs for eight wickets. They had only one more wicket, as on account of the illness of three of their players they are butting only ten men in the first innings.

BUFFALO FOR RECIPROCITY.

Merchants in That City Seek to Influence Quebec Conference in That Direction.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—A petition signed by a number of this city's most influential citizens is being circulated among the members of the Merchants' Exchange asking that body to take decisive action on the question of reciprocity with Canada at the next meeting of the Quebec conference. The petitioners are strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty and point out that Buffalo being the terminating point of important Canadian railways would be sure to benefit from a free exchange of the products of the two countries.

THE PROHIBITION MINISTERS.

Mr. Fisher Shows That the Plebiscite Will Bring One Dry Day—Mr. Foster on Finances.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The prohibitionists of Ottawa had a successful meeting to-night. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Sidney Fisher, the prohibition minister of the present government, and by his predecessor, Hon. G. E. Foster. Mr. Fisher declared that the Dominion's reciprocity act will apply to the vote of September 29, and bars must be closed. He argued strongly in favor of prohibition, and concluded by saying that if the people wanted prohibition, they should vote for the plebiscite.

Mr. Foster emphasized Mr. Fisher's remarks, which he took to be an indication of what the government would do. The temperance people had not asked for a plebiscite, but as a challenge had been thrown out to them, they must take it up. If their majorities were less than before, then it would be said that the prohibition cause was winning. A substantial majority for prohibition would enable them to say to the government, What do you propose to do now? With a prohibitory law in existence and vigorously enforced, the men engaged in the industry now unproductive would turn to productive labor. The government would have to raise the taxation, which would be wiped out, and if the present finance minister would not do it, he could find them a minister who would face the question. (Laughter and applause.)

PORTO RICO'S FUTURE.

Spanish Planters Anxious for American Protection Against Natives' Vengeance.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from its Porto Rico correspondent in which the writer says that the enthusiasm with which the Americans were received will cool considerably when the planters discover that they must toil as hard under American as under Spanish dominion. The future prospects of the island, however, the correspondent says, the wonderfully improved and it will probably become almost a close market for American goods.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 16.—More depredations are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Utuado. Several Spanish haciendas have been burned and two Spanish planters killed. The outrages are attributed to the lower classes of natives actuated by a spirit of revenge. The Spanish planters fear for their lives and are extremely anxious that the Americans should obtain control in order to afford them protection, as the United States is powerless now to preserve order in places inside Spanish lines.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 230 Yates street, Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort; or Schroeder Bros., corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming of Food Distress, and is the great Kidney and Liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WOE IN WEST INDIES.

Three Hundred Killed and Twenty Thousand Homeless on St. Vincent Alone.

Barbadoes Reports Three-Fourths of Population Made Destitute—Appeal for Food.

Hurricane Most Disastrous of the Century—Queen Sends Message of Sympathy.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Thursday was the most severe visitation experienced by the West Indies during this century, not excepting those of 1819 and 1867, both in violence and extent. The hurricane swept along the island chain from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent and then northwest to St. Thomas, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered mostly from the rain, which destroyed the crops and roads, as it did on other islands, while the centre of the storm swept St. Vincent. The volume of wholesale trade is very great, but prospects are bright and payments satisfactory. Not much movement of crops is as yet reported at Winnipeg, but the yield exceeds estimates. Wholesale trade is steady in all lines, and retail satisfactory. Victoria reports only fair wholesale business with collections about average, but retail trade is satisfactory in drygoods and clothing. The New Westminster fire has been the feature in trade at Victoria. The volume of wholesale trade is about average, with retail rather quiet and collections fair.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$11,823,744, decrease, 6 per cent.; Toronto, \$7,932,912, decrease, 6.5 per cent.; Winnipeg, \$1,410,694, decrease, 2.7 per cent.; Halifax, \$1,200,042; Hamilton, \$84,501; St. John, \$840,634, increase, 6.8 per cent.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Canadian Reports Exhibit More Activity and Better Prospect For the Future.

New York, Sept. 16.—Broadstreet's tomorrow will say: Reports of still further enlarged distribution at most Western markets and of slight improvement at Eastern cities, improved foreign demand for breadstuffs, increasing railway earnings, bank clearings increased, government crop reports and enlarging exports of American manufactures, are all features tending to make the trade situation at present a notable one. The quiet appearance of the iron trade is confined strictly to new business, because mills are still fully provided with orders, and in spite of a slight increase in production, stocks of pig iron are smaller, pointing to a heavy consumptive demand. Export trade as a whole continues very satisfactory. Export trade as yet shows no particular expansion. Unfavorable trade features are few, and presented chiefly in the textile manufacturing trades, but here it is hoped that the undeniably large distribution of drygoods this fall will soon be reflected in improved demand.

Business failures for the week number 173, against 142 last week and 169 in this week a year ago. Canadian failures for the week number 20, against 17 last week and 36 a year ago.

The Canadian reports this week exhibit more activity, and on the whole a better prospect for the future. Most staple lines at Montreal show a satisfactory movement, but boots and shoes are somewhat dull, and consequently collections are generally good, but money is stiffer. Wholesale trade at Toronto has been less active, but prospects are bright and payments satisfactory. Not much movement of crops is as yet reported at Winnipeg, but the yield exceeds estimates. Wholesale trade is steady in all lines, and retail satisfactory.

From Atlin lake came M. Macabe, proprietor of the Wilson hotel in this city, D. Dallas, formerly a Victoria teacher; Frank Hinds, also of Victoria, and until recently in the employ of the Canadian government in the Northwest; Eli Hume, and others. All those named have claims in the Atlin Lake district and they have sufficient confidence in the richness of the streams to warrant them in returning. Mr. Macabe washed gravel on most of the creeks in the vicinity, on all of which he and his associates have claims and in each instance he got collectors. The country, he says, is an ideal mining one. It is easy to reach and easy to prospect and there is every indication that it is rich. Men have gone forty miles in from Atlin lake and reports received from them are that to effect that they are finding good ground. There are lots of men still going in, but little more than prospecting will be done this winter, as real development will begin late until spring. All those who come down will return in the spring to work their claims. Some quartz has been found in the vicinity of Atlin as well as Surprise lake, but the value of it has not yet been ascertained.

The largest amount brought down by the Dawson party was \$50,000, brought by Peterson brothers. A number of the others had sums ranging from a few hundred to \$5,000, but there were many poorer than when they started. The carpenters who went in by St. Michael, completing the house work on the Canadian Development company's steamer en route, came down on the Seattle.

Mr. W. McNeil, formerly in the dry business in Victoria, returned from Dawson. He has been in the country for upwards of a year and altogether has not yet made a big fortune, has secured some promising claims.

The steamer Empress, which left Barington, N. S., for Yarmouth yesterday, went ashore on Bon Portage island. It is expected she will be floated at high water. The Empress is a fine new steamer, recently purchased in England.

The Montreal Street Railway company's sheds at Hochelaga were burned early yesterday morning. Two large gasometers of the Montreal Gas Co. were saved. The loss is \$150,000.

An Italian named Giovanni Silvia has been arrested at Geneva on suspicion of being an accomplice of the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth. It appears that he minutely described the circumstances of the crime and justified it on Saturday last, before the details were known to the public. Emperor William has started for Vienna.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The governor of Barbadoes has received an appeal for aid. He cables that three-quarters of the population are without shelter and food, and that they are crowding into the populous centres, which, he explains, will not accommodate their own inhabitants. Cargoes of food have been ordered to supply the immediate wants of the sufferers, but the relief must be continuous, and must be kept up for a long time to come.

SHORTH DESPATCHES.

Meyer Bernhard, of Wisconsin, has filed a petition for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil company.

The Halifax steamer Newfoundland, which was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Havana during the war, has been released by the United States authorities.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

The British warship Intrepid has been ordered to Windward islands to see if any relief can be rendered to the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

News of Burning of Bickley Bay Hotel and Narrow Escape of G. G. St. S.

Judge McGuire on Some of the Yukon Scandals—Town Lot Speculations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 16.—Prof. Miller, hypnotist, put a subject to sleep and displayed him in bed in a shop window. Police Magistrate Russell was requested to stop the exhibition and did so, but the youth was suffered to continue his sleep in the back of the store, a gaping crowd watching him all afternoon. He was wakened up in the evening at an exhibition given by Prof. Miller.

HOTEL BURNED.

At one o'clock this morning the steamer Comox arrived from Bickley Bay with the news that the Bickley Bay hotel and several wooden structures had been destroyed by fire. The hotel burned so fast that the eighteen inmates only escaped in their night clothes. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bensell and Mr. and Mrs. Ure, Mr. Pollicson and C. E. Crockett. The fire occurred at three o'clock in the morning. The property was owned by Mr. G. W. Wells, and was insured for \$2,000 only. Mr. Bensell entered the burning building three times, saving all his belongings. The others were not so fortunate. Mr. Pollicson escaped by tying sheets together and climbing out of the window. Mr. G. Linty in jumping to save his life broke a rib and was left at Shoal Bay for medical attention. The fire is supposed to have been started by Indians, but the details cannot yet be learned. Mr. and Mrs. Ure were managers of the hotel. Bickley Bay was the headquarters of the Chamme Mining company and a favorite summer resort.

THE JUDGE FROM YUKON.

Judge McQuire in the course of an hour's chat with a Colonist representative this morning said that he had written two or three letters to the Toronto Globe and jocularly remarked: "I believe that is one of the grave charges made against me and I plead guilty, but I will give \$100 for every line of politics found in those letters. They were simply news letters and I cannot see where the offense against law or order comes in in writing them. I was not the correspondent of the Globe; a Mr. Pattullo filled that position at Dawson." Judge McQuire said he had not yet heard any specific charges made against Canadian officials and therefore could not answer them direct.

Regarding the water front rented by Mr. Wade for one year, he said it was 60 feet taken off the street, which was too wide. The property was leased for one year only for \$30,000, and the \$30,000 had been appropriated for two hospitals, the fire service and the building of a road. In the first ice-jam that occurred next winter, the flimsy buildings of this leased section would be cracked like egg-shells and swept away with the tide. The steamers did not come up to that point, owing to a sandbar. Judge McGuire spoke at great length on the order prevailing at Dawson, and the difference between British and Yankee justice. There were 16,000 people at Dawson, a polyglot community, and during his term there had not been one hold-up, and the only serious case he had tried was the theft of \$500 worth of gold dust at Bennett. The place was as quiet as in Vancouver, and a man's life was absolutely safe, while a few miles distant in American territory a man might as well look for peace as in the lower regions of the inferno. Law is a dead letter there.

In speaking of Fred Johnson's claim against the government, Judge McGuire stated that Johnson had applied in the usual way for land, some 160 acres almost opposite Dawson on the Yukon, and enclosed \$10 an acre as earnest money. While the government were considering Johnson's application, Johnson divided his land in lots and sold them as town lots. In another case, Jack Smith, a gambler, had applied for land close to Dawson. His application had not been answered, but he straightway sold his land by lot, which has been re-sold several times, until in value it is ten times the amount of the purchase price from Smith. Judge McGuire says that the government, in consideration of the high price paid by the last holders, charge them only a nominal sum for a deed, but none of those who have purchased have a title. Judge McGuire left for his home in Prince Albert to dry.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

B. L. & K. N. Co.'s Steamers Being Made Ready For Late Navigation.

The Lake Bennett & Klondike Navigation Company have received advices from the North stating that the company's steamer Oro, on her last trip up the lakes, beat the opposition liner Columbian by six days, starting a day behind her and arriving five days in advance of her at the White Horse. It is only due to the Columbian, however, to say that it was her first trip up the lakes, and that after another trip or so she will be hard put to run away from. The B. L. & K. N. Co.'s steamers are being provided with steel sheathing, preparatory to the ice season, that navigation may be continued well into October. Electric searchlights are also being placed aboard, so that time may be improved in longer night running, the season of short days having come around.

COAST LINERS.

A smaller freight than is usually received by Victoria merchants from San Francisco, and about an average number of passengers arrived from the Golden Gate on the steamship Queen yesterday morning. Of the former she had 49 tons and of the latter \$4 cabin and 47 steerage passengers. The Walla Walla, which sailed outward bound, for the Bay City, had the following saloon passengers: Mrs. W. A. Wightman, Miss A. W. Oliver, Mrs. L. Oliver, Miss G. Macinnes, Mrs. W. Allan, Miss E. Warren, H. Gilchrist, H. T. Grimm, J. B. Gull, and wife, Mrs. Macaulay, Miss Macaulay, A. Hannover, J. H. Rogers and J. T. Fowler.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Tacoma, of Port Townsend, came in from sea yesterday with the ships Seminole and Kennebec, the former from Honolulu, whither she had gone with coal from Nauim, and the latter from San Francisco. The Seminole is under charter to load lumber at Moodyville for Melbourne, and the Kennebec goes to

PROTECTION FOR OUR LOVED ONES.

Paine's Celery Compound a Safe Medicine for Every Home.

A FAMILY FRIEND IN TIMES OF SICKNESS

One ailing, sick or diseased member of a family will mar and disturb the happiness of the entire household. It sometimes, the breadwinner or father is laid low, or it may be the mother, that ever-present guardian angel is owing to illness unable to look after the wants and comforts of her little ones. Some times a son or daughter is robbed of buoyant spirits and youthful health, and becomes a prey to disease and suffering.

Any such case as we have mentioned will make its influences felt throughout those most deeply interested. The physician is called in to fight against disease, and long, weary days are passed with perhaps little benefit to the sick one, and increasing anxiety and tremen-

Hastings to load for South Africa. A cargo the steamer Tees, which arrived at three o'clock in the morning. The property was owned by Mr. G. W. Wells, and was insured for \$2,000 only. Mr. Bensell entered the burning building three times, saving all his belongings. The others were not so fortunate. Mr. Pollicson escaped by tying sheets together and climbing out of the window. Mr. G. Linty in jumping to save his life broke a rib and was left at Shoal Bay for medical attention. The fire is supposed to have been started by Indians, but the details cannot yet be learned. Mr. and Mrs. Ure were managers of the hotel. Bickley Bay was the headquarters of the Chamme Mining company and a favorite summer resort.

DOMINION.

P. A. Hageberg, Lake Atlin. P. McCollough, Wrangell. Wm. H. Eldridge, San Francisco. R. E. Eldridge, San Francisco. Geo. H. Patterson, San Francisco. M. F. McIntyre, Los Angeles. D. J. McNeilly, San Francisco. G. Peterson, Carson City, Nev. G. H. Cameron, San Francisco. H. S. McMaster, Dowagie, Mich. J. A. McNeill, Dawson. Henry C. Moore, Port Dawson. D. A. H. George, San Francisco. W. E. Ayres and wife, Tacoma. Mrs. R. S. Sweeny, Portland, Ore. Mrs. W. G. Moore, St. Louis. Miss J. A. Moore, St. Louis. J. A. Moore, Dawson. Peter Moore, Tacoma. L. Franklin, Nanaimo. M. McDonald, Port Angeles. D. W. Higgins, Port Angeles. John McDonald, Port Angeles. Homer Fillion, Port Angeles. Al Fillion, Port Angeles. Mrs. A. Fillion, Port Angeles. M. McDonald, Cariboo. A. T. Smith, Dawson. Gus Lindblom, Dawson. Adam Hope, New Vancouver. The Roberts, Vancouver. S. H. Pennington, Vancouver. J. H. Gallivin, Clare, Mich.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Fullerton is down from Vancouver. W. B. Sylvester is visiting the Mainland on business.

DOMINION.

P. A. Hageberg, Lake Atlin. P. McCollough, Wrangell. Wm. H. Eldridge, San Francisco. R. E. Eldridge, San Francisco. Geo. H. Patterson, San Francisco. M. F. McIntyre, Los Angeles. D. J. McNeilly, San Francisco. G. Peterson, Carson City, Nev. G. H. Cameron, San Francisco. H. S. McMaster, Dowagie, Mich. J. A. McNeill, Dawson. Henry C. Moore, Port Dawson. D. A. H. George, San Francisco. W. E. Ayres and wife, Tacoma. Mrs. R. S. Sweeny, Portland, Ore. Mrs. W. G. Moore, St. Louis. Miss J. A. Moore, St. Louis. J. A. Moore, Dawson. Peter Moore, Tacoma. L. Franklin, Nanaimo. M. McDonald, Port Angeles. D. W. Higgins, Port Angeles. John McDonald, Port Angeles. Homer Fillion, Port Angeles. Al Fillion, Port Angeles. Mrs. A. Fillion, Port Angeles. M. McDonald, Cariboo. A. T. Smith, Dawson. Gus Lindblom, Dawson. Adam Hope, New Vancouver. The Roberts, Vancouver. S. H. Pennington, Vancouver. J. H. Gallivin, Clare, Mich.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Fullerton is down from Vancouver. W. B. Sylvester is visiting the Mainland on business.

DOMINION.

P. A. Hageberg, Lake Atlin. P. McCollough, Wrangell. Wm. H. Eldridge, San Francisco. R. E. Eldridge, San Francisco. Geo. H. Patterson, San Francisco. M. F. McIntyre, Los Angeles. D. J. McNeilly, San Francisco. G. Peterson, Carson City, Nev. G. H. Cameron, San Francisco. H. S. McMaster, Dowagie, Mich. J. A. McNeill, Dawson. Henry C. Moore, Port Dawson. D. A. H. George, San Francisco. W. E. Ayres and wife, Tacoma. Mrs. R. S. Sweeny, Portland, Ore. Mrs. W. G. Moore, St. Louis. Miss J. A. Moore, St. Louis. J. A. Moore, Dawson. Peter Moore, Tacoma. L. Franklin, Nanaimo. M. McDonald, Port Angeles. D. W. Higgins, Port Angeles. John McDonald, Port Angeles. Homer Fillion, Port Angeles. Al Fillion, Port Angeles. Mrs. A. Fillion, Port Angeles. M. McDonald, Cariboo. A. T. Smith, Dawson. Gus Lindblom, Dawson. Adam Hope, New Vancouver. The Roberts, Vancouver. S. H. Pennington, Vancouver. J. H. Gallivin, Clare, Mich.

W. B. Higgins is back from a visit to Kootenay.

DOMINION.

W. A. Ward returned last evening from the Lower Mainland. Lt. Col. James Denville, M.P., returned from Dawson yesterday.

DOMINION.

G. A. Roberts, proprietor of the Granville hotel, Vancouver, arrived over by the steamer last evening, and is staying at the Granville.

DOMINION.

H. S. McMaster returned yesterday from New Westminster to attend to the plans for some of the new buildings to be erected there.

DOMINION.

Sam. W. H. Bailey, of the B. C. Ottawa River team, arrived home Thursday evening.

DOMINION.

The Earl of Ava, son of Lord Dufferin, is visiting the Coast and last night arrived at Victoria. He is at the Dallas hotel.

DOMINION.

J. M. Woodward of Vancouver, is registered at the Dallas.

DOMINION.

Charles Dunn, Arthur Harde and John Cartmel returned yesterday from a fortnight's hunting and fishing at Ganges last evening.

DOMINION.

T. J. Roberts, proprietor of the Granville hotel, Vancouver, arrived over by the steamer last evening, and is staying at the Granville.

DOMINION.

J. McNeilly of the firm of Jones & McNeill, arrived from Dawson by the Tees yesterday and is registered at the Domon.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

LET GO THE LION'S TAIL.

Events have come to pass of late, Ye demagogue politicians, that have transformed, however you prate, Some of your principles.

DOMINION.

Those memory of "an ancient wrong" whose burlap grandly sing by Austin, A racial concord deep and strong Has been—thank heaven!—completely lost.

DOMINION.

To wring that member will no more avail. Let go the Lion's tail!

Not even the shallowest will be found henceforth in your ranks enlisted.

DOMINION.

Date with this cauld soul to free From Cheap John patroliant's twisting. No more than burlap pendant vexes your burlap scheme's twisting;

DOMINION.

But for the Lion's tail, in justice cause All Europe might now be roosting.

DOMINION.

For a new tack, then, trimmers, trim your sail. Let go the Lion's tail!

Hall, Britons! To your standard red "Old Glory" dips in salutation;

DOMINION.

To you our hearts cross ocean's bed.

DOMINION.

In grateful love and admiration!

DOMINION.

With the moonlight, with the light of day, Our common mother!

DOMINION.

In ambition, purpose, blood,

DOMINION.

Not "cousins" we, but truly brothers!

DOMINION.

Dropping the Lion's tail, in justice cause We take his proffered paw!

DOMINION.

—John Talman, in Chicago Post.

DOMINION.

Within the last five years several millions of the Pacific Coast salmon have been placed in Lake Superior. They are now frequently caught weighing up to 50 pounds, and are a little smaller than that of the salt-water salmon.

DOMINION.

Admiral Humann, the French commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean, has had the misfortune of losing a bag containing 1,000 francs in a war port. The admiral left the bag in a railway carriage at Marseilles while he stepped into a restaurant for refreshments, and found it gone upon his return.

DOMINION.

COAST LINERS.

Brigadier-General J. T. Haskell, U.S.A., dropped dead at Columbus, O., yesterday, the excitement incidental to the return of the 17th infantry having brought on heart failure.

COAST LINERS.

The Recognized Belt of the Day

MONTRÉAL, TORONTO.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION.

In yesterday's Colonist Mr. William Thompson was quoted in regard to the desirability of British Columbia being represented at the Greater Britain exhibition, to be held in London next year. It is understood that the provincial government hesitates about going to the necessary expenditure. If Hon. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues are under the impression that they can attend to the wants of British Columbia at this stage of its history without spending money freely, they will find themselves grievously mistaken. They must be prepared to expend money freely, and they will be very unwise if they shrink from incurring liabilities on that account. If Mr. Turner had remained in power, the loan authorized by the last legislature would have been floated by this time, and there would have been no occasion to make a poor mouth every time anything was spoken of which called for a small outlay. But the province has fallen upon another kind of days. We are to proceed with development in former pauperism. This is just what we were led to expect from what Mr. Semlin and his friends used to say when in opposition. They were opposed then to everything calculated to open the country or attract the attention of settlers or capitalists, and there is no occasion for surprise that, now they are in power, they take the same view of things. They always were unable to appreciate that this is a province where millions must be spent, but from which millions can be drawn as the result of such expenditure judiciously made.

The proposed exhibition will be an excellent means of bringing the province under the notice of the world. Those who remember the Indian and Colonial exhibition, and had occasion to note its influence, will bear us out in saying that it produced a vast amount of good. For British Columbia to be unrepresented at the forthcoming gathering would be a very grave error. Doubtless the Dominion government will do something, but the province ought not to be left to depend upon its share of what can be accomplished in that way. British Columbia has special claims upon the attention of the world, and a special effort ought to be made to impress them upon the hosts of people who will attend the exhibition.

FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Sir George Newnes' South Polar expedition is about ready to start for the scene of its labors, if it has not already started. It consists of a single bark-rigged steam whaler, under the command of Captain Borchgrevink, an experienced Arctic navigator, who is of mixed Norwegian and English descent. The party will consist of 30 picked men, chiefly Englishmen and Norwegians. The object of the expedition is purely scientific, and the scientists are Englishmen. The expedition will go to Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, and thence will set south for Cape Adair, on what is supposed to be the Antarctic continent, where the scientific members of the expedition, with some assistants, will be left, the Southern Cross then coming north again to Hobart, to await the opening of southern navigation next year. During her absence the party left at Cape Adair will explore the country.

The ship herself is something out of common. Her bow consists of solid oak, and is 11 feet thick. Her sides are 36 inches thick at their weakest point, and she is sheathed all over with American greenheart, as a sort of ice-skin. The propeller can be lifted out of the way of the ice, and in every way the Southern Cross seems about as well fitted for the work she is to do as can well be imagined. She carries vast quantities of stores.

As to the region to be explored, when we say that the supposed continent has an area of fully \$8,000,000 square miles, or about the same as that of North America, the possibility of novel discoveries will be at once apparent. Captain Borchgrevink says that it is unwise to say what might be found. He admits the possibility of the discovery of a new race of men, new animals and plants, so very little is known of what is called the Antarctic continent that no one can say if it is a continent. About all that can be told positively is that wherever ships have approached it a great ice barrier has been seen, but on the few points where landings have been effected, the rock formation seems to be substantially identical. From this a continuity of formation may be inferred, but it is an inference of the most naked character. No one from the "civilized" world has ever penetrated beyond the barrier, or if he has, he has never returned to tell the tale. It may be added that in a direct line from Cape Adair to the South Pole the distance is 1,200 miles. Observations have shown that in Arctic regions the latitude of maximum cold is several hundred miles from the Pole. If the same rule holds good in the Antarctic, there may be a large habitable area within the ice barrier. From such evidence as the North Polar region affords, it would not be advisable to expect that

such an area, if it exists, will be found to be very favorable to human life, as we understand living; but as mankind seems able to adapt itself to every possible climatic condition, there is no insuperable objection to the existence of a race of men hitherto unknown in the southern continent. The leader of the expedition admits it to be possible, and says that the men of the Challenger expedition will not assert that it is not. The first word received will be as to the landing of the expedition, and if the weather is favorable, so that the ship can wait at Cape Adair, of the beginning of the explorations. We ought to know some time during the next six months if the expedition reaches its first objective point in safety, and what its prospects are. Then we will hear nothing for ten to twelve months more.

THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

Colonist readers will recall how this paper protested against the attempt made to induce Yukoners to follow the trail from Ashcroft to Telegraph Creek. We pointed out the enormous difficulties of the route, and gave proof of the most trustworthy kind of what we said. The experience of those who have used the trail, or tried to do so, more than justifies everything then said. That, when the Yukon country becomes more fully developed, the trail up the Bulkley valley will be employed as a means of getting stock into the country is beyond a doubt. There may possibly be a railway by that route. But for the present and for all purposes the routes via the Coast are the only ones worth a moment's consideration. For the next few years, Ashcroft will have to depend upon such business as comes from the development of regions much nearer than Klondike, and the outlook is that this will itself be sufficient to make the town a very prosperous point. There is much excellent mining country within the borders of British Columbia and very much further south than even Telegraph Creek. Cariboo itself gives promise of a return of the fame which once made its name synonymous with riches all the civilized world over.

ORIENTAL TRADE.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, made a speech at St. Paul a few days ago in which he devoted himself entirely to the future trade of the Pacific. Among other things he said:

If the present changes in the Orient bring about the results in China that have been brought about in Japan, you will find a greater development of trade on the Pacific ocean in the next twenty years than the world has ever seen in its history.

Speaking of the present trade, he said that every available foot of space in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers sailing out of Seattle was engaged last March for four months ahead solely for the carriage of cotton. He also mentioned having seen a cable from a Hongkong house asking a quotation on 500,000 barrels of flour. If this is the way trade is shaping itself at what is really only the beginning of its development, what may we not look for in the future?

The facilities which Victoria offers can secure for carrying on business with the Orient are very great, and it is reasonable to think that the city will get its fair share of what is going. What we need more than anything else just at this time is better communication with the Mainland. There is no good reason why the C. P. R. trains should not run into this city without change. When this is the case Victoria may expect to become an important terminal point. There is no occasion for any local jealousy between this city and Vancouver on this point, for at the rate trans-Pacific commerce promises to develop there will be plenty of business for both places, even if they become each ten times as large as they now are.

In a column of poetry in a late Montreal Herald occur two poems, one by Charles G. D. Roberts and the other by Theodore Roberts. One is from the Independent and the other from Lippincott's. These two poets are brothers, and they have a sister who has also met success in the same line. They are children of the Rev. Goodridge Roberts, rector of Fredericton, N.S., and grandchildren of George Roberts, for many years one of the foremost teachers in the Eastern provinces. We fancy, however, that the divine afflatus comes from the material side of the house, for Bliss Carman, one of the best of the younger American poets, also a native of Fredericton, is a cousin of the Robertses, his mother and theirs having been sisters. Their name was Bliss, and they came of good United Empire Loyalist stock, Judge Bliss having been one of the early New Brunswick judges. Bliss Carman's father was for many years clerk of the Pleas in New Brunswick and was a gentleman of high legal attainments.

late Dawson papers speak of the great harm likely to follow from the action of Collector Ivey, of Alaska, who compelled the surrender of a gold thief, arrested on the American portion of the Yukon in a hot pursuit from Canadian territory. The custom hitherto has been for officers from one side of the boundary to follow criminals to the other side and make arrests, without ever thinking about such a formality as extradition, and the system has worked very well. If the slow process of extradition must be gone through with, there will be the mischief to pay. The Quebec conference might very well take up this matter, and provide for a continuation of the very excellent plan that has been in operation hitherto. We suggest that an agreement between the two governments should be made, permitting officers of one country to follow criminals into the other country and arrest them in such places as may be designated by the Governor-General and the President by proclamation.

Under the new postal arrangements you can send a letter to London for the same price as you can send one through the post to your next door neighbor. Imperial penny postage is an attractive proposition, but—

Have you seen our latest in Table Lamps? Now is your time to get something exceptionally nice. Weller Bros. *

Kitchener is just about half way from the mouth of the Nile to its source, and he will probably find no difficulty in going the remainder of the distance. In regard to the alleged presence of Maraud and small French force at Fashoda, it is worth mentioning that the French government expressly denied any responsibility for the expedition and that it was undertaken after Great Britain had given notice that she would not permit any interference with her plans in the Upper Nile valley. It is of the greatest importance to Egypt that the control of this part of the river should be in the hands of the same power which rules the Lower Nile, because it would be very simple thing to so obstruct the river that the annual floods could be diverted, which would reduce Egypt to the condition of a desert. We need feel no anxiety as to the future sovereignty of the Upper Nile. The Union Jack will be its emblem.

We print a letter written to the Klondike Nugget by Tappan Adney, special correspondent of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Adney has been on the Yukon for about a year and has had every opportunity of familiarizing himself with what is transpiring there. The fact that he represents such a periodical as Harper's Weekly lends much weight to what he says. It is more than his position is worth to identify himself with mere sensations, in which respect he stands on a similar footing to Mr. H. S. White, Reuter's correspondent. When Mr. Adney says that a parliamentary inquiry is called for, the public may feel sure that he does not speak with any malice towards the officers or from any desire to do an injury to Canada.

About twelve hundred men are encamped at Kotzebue Sound waiting for a chance to get away. They went up there after gold. Somebody started the story that gold could be found in the Kowak river, which flows into the sound, and at once expedition after expedition started for the alleged new Eldorado. Kotzebue Sound is north of Cape Prince of Wales. To reach it is necessary to traverse Behring sea and pass through Behring strait. Then a turn to the eastward brings the adventurer into the Sound. If there is any region in the whole world that is no good, it is that around Kotzebue Sound.

We quoted yesterday from the Edmonton Bulletin in regard to the alleged intention of the C. P. R. not to construct the Crow's Nest Pass railway any further than Kootenay lake. It is fair to say to-day that the Winnipeg Free Press corrects the impression created by the Bulletin's article, and points out that it is an integral part of the bargain with the company that a steam ferry shall be maintained between the lake terminus and Nelson, until the railway can be built to the latter point, and that the company has until December 31, 1900, to complete the line.

While the Liberal organs continue to assure the government and the public that there is nothing in the Yukon scandals, the English press is taking the matter up, and very grave assertions are made. For example, we find To-Day, a weekly London periodical, declaring that "the police, land office, gold commissioner's office and mounted police are all corrupt." Against such a statement, made in such a quarter, the contradictions of little organzines like the Victoria Times are as useless as a pop-gun against an ironclad.

Mr. R. E. Gosnell, provincial librarian, has been dismissed from office. Mr. Gosnell was an exceptionally good officer and a very useful man in his position. Few men took greater interest in their work than he, and few were so able to render the public efficient service. Miss Woolley, of the Premier's department, a stenographer, also has been dismissed. This lady was exceptionally adapted for her work, and during her official career gained the high respect of every one having any transactions with the department.

It ought not to surprise any one that the American war department has found that negroes make excellent soldiers. If British experience counts for anything, it establishes that black men make capital fighting material. It was thought that a century of slavery would destroy their courage, but here again experience shows that slavery makes races amenable to discipline, and that with discipline good fighting material can be made out of almost everything.

At a public meeting held in San Francisco a few days ago, Rev. Tightman Brown, a negro, said that statistics showed that 60,000 negroes had been lynched in the Southern States during the last 25 years. The figures seem incredible. They furnish a terrible commentary on the effects of slavery.

During the cruel rule of the Khalifa, to whose power the Anglo-Egyptian force put the finishing touches at Omdurman, the sacrifice of life in the Soudan was awful. Whole tribes were exterminated by the bloodthirsty dervishes, so that areas once populated are now given over to wild beasts.

There was not half the bitterness between the Americans and Spaniards in the late war as there is between rival claimants to the fame arising out of it, and the rival politicians who are endeavoring to make capital out of it.

Under the new postal arrangements you can send a letter to London for the same price as you can send one through the post to your next door neighbor. Imperial penny postage is an attractive proposition, but—

Have you seen our latest in Table Lamps? Now is your time to get something exceptionally nice. Weller Bros. *

Letters to the Editor

LAUDER KINDERGARTEN.

Lauder, B. C., Sept. 14. — In order to prove to an unfeeling world that we are not blind to the art, we have our kinder-garten. The design of these youthful seminaries of learning is to teach the very young children by means of object lessons the real intellect. These lessons are to be interspersed with light calisthenics, singing, &c. An institution of this kind has been a long felt want. For besides the benefit to the children themselves, it will be a great service to the community. It will be a great service to the children themselves, it will be a great service to the community. It will be a great service to the children themselves, it will be a great service to the community.

ALLEGED HUMOR.

"I dunno's as I kin git my money back," said Mr. Cortesius, as he ruefully rubbed his brow. "But I must say as how I ain't going to recommend any customer to that concern."

"Have you been making investments?"

"I sent a dollar to a man who advertised that he would tell a sure way to make money fast."

"Did'n' you get any answer?"

"Yes. He says, 'put gun on it.' —Washington Star.

"What is luck, Uncle Jim?" "Luck? Well, it is when a boy turns out to be as smart as his grandmother said he was."

—Detroit Free Press.

"Low Down—"These traducers of the navy

—said the elderly boarder. "Are not," the cheerful old man suggested with indecent frankness, "the navy—tray-deuce high now?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Time No. Object—Hostess—"But when you got so far north that the nights were three months long it must have been expressively dreary. How did you put in your time?" Arctic Explorer.—Madam, we devoted the evening to a game of chess,"—Chicago Tribune.

Appreciative. —"Don't misunderstand me," said Meandering Mike: "I ain't down on the navy, but I don't see no use in affection for it," retorted Plodding Pete. "Yes, I have. Work is good a thing. It wasn't fur work how would all dese people git money to give us?"—Washington Star.

—Denver Post.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION.

Str: The Baptists of British Columbia are about to take a step in advance. Not a little heroic work has been done in this past in the way of occupying new territory, opening new fields, organizing churches in connection with existing stations in order to extend the influence of the church. I am authorized to state that the terms of the offering will be as follows: One child per month \$1.50; two children, \$2.50. Age 3 years up to school age. Hours, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

—ALVIN.

One hundred and thirty-six autograph letters, written by Charles Dickens, sold in London the other day for \$7.45.

Gen. Zur Linden, who has accepted the war portfolio of the French ministry, succeeded Gen. Soult as military governor of Paris last January. He was born in Coblenz, Germany, in 1810, was promoted to the command of a battery Sept. 18, 1871, and was made lieutenant colonel April 29, 1877, and was appointed minister of war Jan. 1, 1880. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1886, and was made a general of division in 1892. Zur Linden was the chief hand which planned the military expedition to Madagascar, which resulted in making that island a French protectorate of the republic. The fall of the ministry, Nov. 1, 1895, however, left to others the duty of executing the details of the scheme. After resigning his portfolio, Gen. Zur Linden was placed in command of the fifteenth army corps at Marseilles.

Mrs. Lewes is sexton of the town of Lewes, England, and until recently she dug all the graves in the parish churchyard. She is described as a healthy old woman.

—WAR TERRORS.

Pale into insignificance to the man who is tormented with piles—Dr. Agnew's

signature. Dr. Agnew, a worker who never lived in a house, a general spirit and a man who can only be described as a "muckraker" by the necessities of the profession, has written a pamphlet on the subject of piles. He speaks of the "miraculous" powers of the "miraculous" Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It is said that the ointment is a certain piles cure, and the words "relieved like magic" have been heralded over the globe, and but the voices of the many who follow of its curative powers. It cures all skin diseases, eczema, rheumatism, scald head, etc.

Sold by Dean & Disoocks and Hall & Co.

—Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

For all flesh ailments the most distressing piles, blind, bleeding, chronic or ulcerated, are relieved by this ointment.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

It is a homely ointment, but it is a homely ointment.

10 Cases

Boys' Suits

Just Opened.

About Fifty of Those
Half Price Suits Still
Left.....

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothiers
Hatters
Outfitters
97
Johnson
Street

FIRE INSURANCE

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Govt St.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Fruit Jars at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.

Use Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Odeon.

For the best and cheapest cakes in the city go to Lawrence's.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office.

Babbling brooks, "Shady nooks," Guests in hammocks "reading books" in the orchard. Davis', Saanich Road.

TALLY HO! TALLY HO! to hunters for game locations, apply Stevens' Hotel and "Tourists' Retreat," Prospect Lake District.

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razors; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Something very stylish in Misses' and Children's Fall Hats and Bonnets. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Mrs. Hegg, late of New York, has full charge of our millinery department. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

New shades Crepe Tissue Paper, with tinted edges. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co., date Jamieson's 9.

Beautiful designs in lace curtains, of which we have the following makes: Nottingham; Brussels, Irish Point, etc.

Teachers' Classes.—Principal Paul's Zoology class for teachers will be held at the High School to-morrow at 10 a.m., and Miss Watson's class in mineralogy at 11 a.m.

Fatality in Cariboo.—News comes from Cariboo that an old man named Frank Gee lost his life at the 150-Mile House last week by a fall over a bridge.

New Dental Examiner.—Albert Charles West, L. D. S., of Victoria, has been appointed a member of the British Columbia board of dental examiners, vice A. R. Baker, D. D. S., resigned.

Rehearsals.—The orchestra and chorus for the concert to be given in the Victoria theatre on Monday evening will hold a rehearsal in Institute hall this evening, and in the theatre to-morrow evening.

The Little Busy Bees of St. James' church will have a sale of work and refreshments at the rectory, Kingston street, in aid of the sufferers of New Westminster fire and hope all will come at 3 p.m., Saturday, 19th. Admission free.

Committed For Trial.—Ah Gam, arrested for the burglaries committed in Messrs. Jameson's, Clayton's and Nolte's stores, had his hearing before Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon, and was committed for trial on all three charges.

The Lenora Mine.—Mr. E. A. Patterson, M. E. of London, has arrived to superintend the work of development on the Lenora mine, Mount Sicker. This mine is turning out very well, and under good management will become one of the big mines of the province.

Funeral of Mrs. Geoghegan.—Rev. Father Althoff yesterday conducted services at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral and Ross Bay cemetery, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mrs. Mary O'Connor Geoghegan. The pall bearers were Messrs. Thomas J. Burns, Thomas Geiger, H. McDowell, Thomas Hodges, E. J. Wall and M. McTiernan.

Locating Trails.—Emery Lafontaine, who went to Dawson as assistant to Mr. Louis Coste, chief engineer of the public works department, Ottawa, arrived from Dawson yesterday and left this morning for the East. He has been engaged in surveying routes for trails from Dawson to the outlying camps. He will also report on the routes to the Yukon, having gone in by way of Teslin lake and out by Skagway.

Killed at Union.—James Work, foreman of works at the Union wharf, Comox, fell between two flat cars yesterday and one arm and one leg were cut off. He died a few hours after the accident. Mr. Work had been in the employ of Messrs. Dunsmuir for twenty years, and built the large bunkers at San Francisco for them. The deceased lost his eldest son in the Trent river bridge disaster. A wife and large family survive him.

Rosh a Shounah.—The Jewish citizens are now celebrating the Hebrew New Year, which lasts two days. It is numbered 5659 in their calendar, and is ushered in on the evening of the first day of the month of Tishri. In accordance with the ancient Hebrew style, the day commences in the evening, and concludes the following evening. Thus services were held last evening, and will be conducted again this morning in the Synagogue, and will be repeated the following day— evenings at 6:30 and mornings at 7:30.

Meat Curing.—A business which very largely owes its present dimensions to the Klondike boom is that of meat-curing, the greatest demand being for specially prepared ham and bacon for the northern gold fields having induced Messrs. Earsman & Co. of Wharf street to invest heavily into that industry. Although the shipments north are not as large as they used to be, the firm report a constantly growing market for their product. This is as it should be, for the locally cured bacon and ham is of a very superior quality, and ought to replace the imported article.

Fighting in Cienfuegos.—A private letter received by a resident of Victoria from a friend in Cienfuegos, Cuba, stated, under date of August 30, that the Spanish guerrillas and the Cubans were still fighting there, and daily and nightly were exchanging shots, just as before the war with the United States. Up to that time, only one vessel with provisions had reached the port, and that was promptly gathered in by the Spanish authorities to feed their troops. Meat is 25 cents a pound, and provisions have made a crossing for a vein. We have

We have some of the best bacon ever shipped to this city. Stock-keepers take advantage of it and send in their orders. Telephone 30. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

Your Prescription will
be prepared with....PURE..
DRUGSBy Practical Dispensers at the
Central Drug Store.

HALL & CO., Yates and Douglas.

Prof. Dr. Jaegers'

UNDERWEAR

New Stock Just Opened at

SAM REID'S.

WHENCE GOLD COMES

A Dawson Man Gives the Result of His Investigation of the Country.

He Discusses the Glacial Action and Laughs at the Mother Lode Nonsense.

The source of the gold in the Klondike, and the absurdity of the talk about a so-called mother lode is discussed by Mr. J. Sloan Johnson, of the Klondike Nugget, in which he gives the results of his own investigations in the Klondike country. He says:

While the "tenderfoot" miner and the man who seeks cheap notoriety is hunting, trying to stake the "mother lode," we are content to stay with the glacier drift, and wash from its face the golden grains that gladden the eyes of the miner. We hold, and can prove beyond doubt, that the source of most of the gold on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks is in the glacier drifts which parallel those streams. The writer has traced the quartz gravel from Lovett's gulch, near the mouth of Bonanza, up about 37 on Eldorado. The gravel lies high up on the hill-tops on the right side of Bonanza, following that stream up until 75 is reached, then it crosses to the left side, and after No. 51 is reached, you will find no more evidence of it on the right side of the creek. It follows the stream and seems to be about 600 feet away from it usually, until it seems to have melted away above French gulch on Eldorado. After No. 37 is reached on Eldorado, it has not been traced, to our knowledge. That the glacier moved from the north to the south we have demonstrated by running a drift on the left side of Fox Pup, and are following the channel northward and find where a boulder is found in the pay-streak. Then our best pay is found on the south side of the boulder. Again we find boulders embedded in bedrock, and can see the marks of attrition. Again, our gravel is shingled from the north. Eldorado is richer than Bonanza because it received the whole glacier drift. Above French hill the glacier has followed a belt of porphyritic quartz or quartz porphyry its full length, until near its upper end is reached; there talcose, slate, mica-schist and chlorite schist replace it. This belt of quartz porphyry has a quartz crystal instead of a feldspar. This belt does not seem to be more than 1,000 feet wide (although it may be wider), but is crossed and re-crossed by thousands of small quartz veins, which seem to be barren, and indeed they are until they are crossed by a dike or other quartz vein, when they form what are known as pockets, changing the quartz, charging it with gold as long as the contact exists, but as soon as it leaves, the quartz is barren. The pockets may contain but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained 900 pounds of gold. The quartz was perfectly barren at all places except where the vein was crossed by a dike. Part of the gold minted \$18 per ounce, and part of it minted \$14 per ounce. One pocket may contain several different qualities. The alloy in gold determines its value. The writer has in his possession a piece of quartz taken from hill claim but a few ounces or may contain thousands of dollars. For instance, a few years ago, in the Bonanza Pocket mine, in Tuolumne county, Cal., a pocket was found at the depth of near 400 feet from the surface that contained

VANCOUVER

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ASSAYER.
A. MACFARLANE, 623 Hastings street.
AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.
COOMBER & LASH, 17 Cordova street.
BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
WULFFSOHN & BEWICK, Ltd.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.
CLOTHIERS.
GEO. R. GORDON, 74 Cordova street.

CONFECTORY.
OBEN & TAYLOR (biscuit) 413 Hastings.
GREGOR & FREURE, 500 Hastings street.

DRUGGISTS.
JOHN REID (simple remedies), cor. Hastings.
OWL DRUG CO., 74 Cordova. J. F. JACK.
THE McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Ltd. Lby.

DRY GOODS, ETC.
GORDON DRYSDALE, 150 Cordova street.
JAMES STARK, Importer, 30 and 32 Cordova street.

HABERDASHERS.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., Cordova street.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.
Z. FRANKS, new and second-hand furniture.

LOAN BROKERS.
S. WEAVER—Guns and bicycles wanted.

MILLERS.
THE BLACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstone, etc.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
CEPHERLEY, LOEWEN & CAMPBELL,
301 Hastings street.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT Agency, Limited.
RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers.

D. F. DOUGLAS, 334 Cambie street.
MONEY TO LOAN.
G. E. FABER, LL.B., 534 Hastings.

METAL MERCHANTS.
JOHN BOYD & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
M. ROBINSON, 620 Hastings street.
DAN STEWART, 130 Cordova street.

S. McPHERSON, 155 Cordova street.
J. G. CAMPBELL, New York Tailor, 325 Cambie street.

OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.
ALBERT UFFORD, 68 Cordova street.

PLUMBERS, ETC.
SAMUEL A. WYE, 725 Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.
MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON, Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
C. S. Douglas, Cordova street.

RESTAURANTS.
RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers, streets.

SAIL AND AWNING MAKERS.
ED. LIPSETT (tents for rent) 69 Water street.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
STANDARD SOAP CO., Finlay & Co. proprietors.

TEA IMPORTERS.
CEYLON TEA CO.—W. A. Clark, 59 Cordova street.

UPHOLSTERER AND MATTRESSER.
C. CATELL, 724 Hastings street.

UNDETAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
KEMP & SIMPSON, 51 Cordova street.

WALL PAPER DEALERS.
J. K. DAVIS—Latest styles.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.
THOMAS H. WOOTTON, furniture moving, 725 Hastings street.

VANCOUVER TRANSFER CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
LANGLEY & HENDERSON BROS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
S. DOWING & SON, 310 Granville street.
HOPKIRK & SPENCE, 427 Cordova street.

FOUNDRIES—IRON AND BRASS.
ROSS & HOWARD & CO., Alexander street, near Carrall.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
PAGE PONSFORD BROS., Hastings street.

GROCERIES.
SUPPLY CO., general merchandise, 112 Cordova street.

HARDWARE.
MCLENNAN, MCLENNAN & CO., 122 Cordova street.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO., 144 Cordova street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.
MANOR HOUSE—Rates, \$2 and \$2.50.
BOULDER—Hotel and Restaurant.

GRAND HOTEL, 612 Cordova street.

GOLD HOUSE—American street.

European plan; free bus.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
GEO. E. TROYER, 102 Cordova street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTS MAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAINE, 105 Cordova street.

Commercial Hotel. Turkish Baths.

Best \$2.00 a day house in Vancouver.

J. F. COSTELLO, MANAGER.

NOTICE

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mainland:

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lyall & Co.

KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Hart.

MARA, M. Skojski.

VERNON, Smith Bros.

LEVELSTOKE, Batterson & Co., F. B. Wells, Can. Ding and Book Co., O.P. R. station; A. J. Am, C.P.R. station;

McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revelstoke station.

NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Stationery Co.

SLOCAN, Slocan News Co.

SANDON, Slocan News Co.

SILVERLAND, Silverton News Co.

TRAIL, F. W. Brown.

KASLO, Lemon & Young.

NEW DENVER, C. F. Nelson.

And may also be had from the news-agents on all regular C.P.R. trains running out of Vancouver.

HANDY LIST

—OF—

VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 22 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
OHAS, HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN-INTERNS.
E. LETTICE—Paints, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HOTELS.
DOMINION—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

LIBRARY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spicess, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
MAXNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

SEUMA BLOCK—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather, and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODALE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 82.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd.—Govt and other State Butchers and Packer, dealers and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. #10. The old reliable. Established 1883. 118 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 240—Large estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

E. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant and Wm. W. & Co.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and bring out my men and outfit should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience in the country, I am in a position to advise about claims on unexplored properties. An to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be very early in August again, and again on the 20th. Any parties preferring an deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can arrange out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City, Yukon.

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGauley, etc.

..LAKESIDE HOTEL..

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

553

"THE FLY FISHING

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros. • • • Frops.

Corporation of the
City of Victoria

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, at the City Pound, situated on Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall put up for auction the following animals:

One White Mare; also one Dark Brown Mare, unless the said animals are redeemed and the pound charges paid at or before the time of sale.

F. CURRIAN, Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 12th, 1898. #13.

Look at These!

Illustrations of furniture.

Money saving prices for you in buying your Furniture from us especially for the kind we sell.

Our line has never been more complete,

nor with greater range from high to low prices.

Also, just arrived from Manufacturers in England over 8,000 yards of Carpet in endless variety in designs and colors. Call and convince yourself.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO..

JACOB SEHL Manager

When you ask
for Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum see that you get it. Some dealers palm off imitations to obtain an exorbitant profit. Adams'

TUTTI FRUTTI

is made from pure Chicke Gum, and there is no other chewing gum "just as good" or half so good.

ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

FREE. A variety of very handsome souvenirs and prizes are sent free for the return of sets of coupons from the 5c packages of Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by druggists, confectioners and grocers, or send 5c in sample package and list of prizes to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN'S INVITATION

Maiden frank and free,
Leave the town with me!
Leave the city for the woodland,
For the fields of emerald corn,
For the meads, with running streamlets,
Singing praises to the morn;
For the hills that bound the distance,
Crowned with purple diamonds;
For the sunshines on the dewdrops,
Decking trees and plants with gems

Maiden sweet and fair,
Young and debonair,
Leave the city's smoke and hurry,
Never ceasing till and pain,
Noisy streets and noisome alleys,
Loves of gold and greed of guin,
Whom the heart is subduced and caged,
Where the ghosts of want and hunger
Stalk around in robes of gloom.

Maiden dear and free,
Nature here we see—

Nature in her robes of beauty,
Glowing in her summer dress,

Free from sorrow and distress,

Charmed by hummin of the bees,

Let us rest within the shadows

Of the grand primeval trees.

—Thomas Dunn English in Independent.

JIM REED'S PRIZE.

Never heard tell of Jim Reed and the time he had with that postage stamp girl from North Carolina? Why, I thought everybody knew about that. Well, the way it happened was this: Jim was in charge of a coal mine down near Trinidad, Cola. The mine really belonged to Uncle Sam, but there were two or three different sets of people who were trying to prove up on it, and Jim was sent down by the richest of the lot to sort of hold the fort, being that possession is nine points of the law, as the saying goes, and rather more when it comes to a land case.

Well, at first Jim thought he had a soft snap. There wasn't much work to do except to cook his own meals and look after the little log cabin and the little \$2 a day coming in as regularly as the clock ticked, but it didn't take him long to find out that the hardest kind of a job a man can tackle is one where he doesn't have anything to do, and that's exactly what the trouble with Jim was.

Now, I never knew exactly whether it was because of the ordinary way that satan fixes up mischief for people out of work or whether it's sort of human nature for a man to go and get married when he hasn't anything else to do, but at any rate Jim seemed to get mighty fond of the post office all of a sudden, and then he began to let on that there was a girl back east that he had known for a long time that was likely to come out and help hold down that coal claim. Some of the neighbors suspected that she was a postage stamp girl, but Jim said no; she was an old schoolmate of his that he had known when he was a kid, and that the two of them had always been kind of sweet on each other and only waiting until they could see their way clear to getting married.

And then, after awhile, Jim went up to the hotel at Trinidad and gave it out that he was going

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ADNEY SCORES WADE

He Gives in a Dawson Paper the Root of the Encounter With Pelletier.

Reasons Why He Considers a Parliamentary Inquiry Is Very Necessary.

A decidedly interesting letter, written by Crown Prosecutor Wade for its text, is published in the Dawson Nugget of August 23. It is written by Mr. Tappan Adney, who is well known in Victoria, and who is acting as correspondent of Harper's Weekly in Dawson. The letter is as follows:

On the evening of August 18, the steamer Power was leaving her wharf, a brutal assault was made upon the correspondent of a New York newspaper by a well-known government official. It seemed particularly cowardly, in that the assaulted party was much the inferior of his opponent in size and physical strength, that it occurred in the dark recesses of the N. A. T. ware-rooms, in the presence of a third party, who, for well-known reasons, was undoubtedly there to witness a scene of humiliation, and that it was deferred until the moment of departure of the boat upon which said official was leaving the country. To make the affair the more unfortunate, it is notorious that the said official stood at the bar of public opinion accused of serious malfeasance in office, and that the said correspondent has been conspicuous in publicly charging corrupt practices against the said official, and that he did but express the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of Dawson, both Canadian and American, without any distinction whatever.

The immediate cause for the assault was the refusal of said correspondent to retract certain statements about a certain interview with said official.

The points of difference were these: Did the official "lie" in the interview, or was it sought by the correspondent? Also, did the interview, in the opinion of said correspondent, wholly exonerate said official from suspicions of corrupt practices?

As reports of the affair, having an official tint that is almost painful, are being industriously circulated by some one, I beg leave as a party perhaps equally accountable for the conclusion reached after such interview, to say, about the first point of difference. As E. LeRoy Pelletier, correspondent of the New York Times, and myself were leaving the Canadian theatre after the performance, we saw several government officials leaning against the bar drinking; among them was F. C. Wade, the crown prosecuting attorney, the official referred to. As we passed, Pelletier, who was behind me, was recognized by Wade, who called to him the words which sounded to me as follows:

"Good-bye, Pelletier, come up here and put some whisky in your guts, Cal Adney, there."

Then, being addressed personally, I turned, and when I came within reach was good-naturedly pulled by the prosecuting attorney into the midst of the group. After the honors, Wade upbraided Pelletier with being pleasant to his face, and roasting him behind his back. Pelletier replied that he had never sought him in a social way. The matter was dropped and reference made to certain publications in the Seattle P.I., namely, interviews with late arrivals from Dawson, quoting Captain Constantine and others concerning "jabs and jibes," also an extract from the Victoria Colonist, stating that information in its possession justified a parliamentary inquiry, and a photograph of some of the principal officials here, "some of whom are accused of corrupt practices in office," or words to that effect. I state as my impression, though not in any way as a matter of fact, that the crown prosecuting attorney had been hard hit as if he realized for the first time the tenor of the situation, when he said: "For God's sake, why don't you fellows come to me for an explanation before getting at a man in a way that the cannot retaliate?"

I hoped that a satisfactory explanation was at length to be had, and expressed myself as most willing, in all fairness, particularly as such was my duty, to listen to all that he might have to say; but I confessed frankly to him that not until that moment had I been able to

perceive in those officials any whom there was public criticism, at whom the smallest inclination to account to the public for their acts.

At his request, I put to him leading questions about several of his transactions, to which we received full answers. But the straightforward and unsatisfactory answer and the place before we were invited to a thorough interview, where he would show us every paper in his office, the transaction, was at 10 o'clock the next morning.

We continued the interview, as to appointment.

As to the second point of difference: What is, in our opinion, after due deliberation, did that interview explain? For

In details of that interview, I will refer to the issue of the Nugget of Aug. 10, wherein are given by Mr. Wade substantially the same answers to questions as we received. The Nugget's interview immediately followed our own, but I did not see the same until just now. The Nugget left a number of vital questions unanswered.

Concerning the lease of the water front to MacDonald and Morrison, the public belief was that Mr. Wade, while acting as Dominion land agent, received a considerable share of the enormous profit arising from the sub-lease. Some of the grounds for this belief were that Mr. Wade was known to be MacDonald's attorney, and that public tenders were not advertised for, and that only certain favored ones knew that the water front was to be leased, until it was too late to put in a bid; that MacDonald was allowed to put in a second and higher bid, which others equally responsible were not allowed to do. The papers, it must be said, made out a strong defense, the McDonald application in fact being unqualifiedly approved by Thomas Fawcett, gold commissioner, whom no one suspects of further interest in the transaction. The confidential secrecy of the business, and a knowledge gained since the interview, of precisely how and by whom those who bid were informed of the government's intention to lease the water front are unexplained by the papers, behind which it is not perhaps the function, even if it were in the power of an ordinary newspaper interviewer to go. Such a matter could only be a subject for parliamentary inquiry.

In reference to a mystery surrounding the granting of lots during the survey of ground back of what is known as "the Smith addition," I led the inquiry as follows:

Q.—For what purpose was a sign reading, "Reserved by order of Dominion land agent," placed upon ground being surveyed?

Ans.—Because the government did not care to grant the whole space until it knew how much it might require for its own use.

Q.—Did it cover any lots that were at the time granted as open for application by public?

Ans.—No.

I then called attention to the fact that Mr. Pelletier had been given one such lot upon demand. This was the lot that Mr. Wade intended himself to have—

Q.—How did that happen?

Ans.—It must have been placed over such lots by mistake.

There were other lots in the same reserved space, which I believe to have been open, but to have been held for someone on the inside. Regarding the subsequent transaction of payment for lots, there are charges of rebates to purchasers that should be investigated. I had no authority to use names or instances, so did not refer to the subject at the interview.

Another public belief is that Mr. Wade, to whom the gold commissioner looked at the start for legal advice, or should have so looked, did permit himself to be retained as attorney upon one side of a claim contest. In a case known as the 34-17 Dominion contest, it was openly charged in court that he had been retained by both sides. Mr. Wade denies he had any influence with the gold commissioner, and cites the record as proof that he had lost as many cases as he won. It was the general conviction, however, that any case, however just, was hopeless if Mr. Wade figured in the opposition, and certainly in certain instances he did profit by that belief.

It is openly charged that go-betweens had made overtures to one party in claim contests for an interest; in event of refusal, to employ "Wade" and benefit of the claim.

It is also charged that the prosecuting attorney had refused to file papers which were attested according to law, but were drawn up or endorsed in handwriting of persons who simply had not qualified as admitted conveyancers.

It is also believed that he demanded, or secured, interests in other franchises or privileges than the water front.

All those matters were discussed at the interview, Mr. Wade making denial of the charges.

Now, in conclusion, if Mr. Wade interpreted our expressed hope that full explanations could be made, and our satisfaction at having been granted the interview, together with our earnest desire to be fair and just, as an exonerating of himself, and evidence that all suspicion of irregularity was dispelled, he was mistaken. A parliamentary inquiry, with power of subpoena and to protect its witnesses, alone will free any official from suspicion of ever having used his extraordinary official powers to his private advantage. Meanwhile, it is a poor plan to use lists or indulge in threats, as has lately been done, of Rome in the expansive period of his history.

TAPPIAN ADNEY, Correspondent Harper's Weekly.

SPANIARDS NO MEAN POES.

I shall never cease to see, says J. E. Chamberlain in Scribner's, when the word "Cuban" is spoken, a line of some 50 or 60 light blue clad men standing in the trench, the line bent in the middle at right angles by the square turning of the ditch; at the bending of this line some blue-jacketed officer standing, always exposed to the belt, and sometimes, as he stood up on the level ground, exposed to the feet; the men rising at the word of this officer's command, for hour after hour, delivering volley after volley in our faces; standing as they did so exposed to the waist, confronting 3,000 men, grimly and coolly facing death, drawing their dead up out of the trench as they fell, to make standing room for living men, holding thus their trench immovably from morning until evening—that is what "Cuban" will always mean to me first of all, by virtue of an impression as vivid as the light of day, and as ineffaceable as the image of death.

I say it is a sorrow, because I would like to have my picture of the first great fight I was ever in centre around some such deed of my own countrymen. But the trench-fighting of the Spaniards with their Muskets was in the heart and centre of that day's work; and as for that, the heroism of our men appears none the less in the light of the heroism of their antagonists.

I say it is a sorrow, because I would like to have my picture of the first great fight I was ever in centre around some such deed of my own countrymen. But the trench-fighting of the Spaniards with their Muskets was in the heart and centre of that day's work; and as for that, the heroism of our men appears none the less in the light of the heroism of their antagonists.

These figures of Spaniards in the shal-

D. C. L. WHISKY AND GIN.

DISTILLERS CO'Y, LIMITED.

Annual power of production
13,000,000 Gallons.Very Old Special
Special Liqueur.

GILLESPIE & CO., MONTREAL, Agents.

AN APOLOGY IN ORDER.

The Victoria Times Has Not Yet Explained Why It
Cruelly Slandered Brave British Troops.

The publication in the Times of absurd references to a Colonist employee is no answer to the request of the Colonist for an explanation of the remarkable statements and inconsistencies contained in the two articles reproduced hereunder. The unwarranted and slanderous attack upon the British troops contained in the first is not by any means atoned for by the grudging praise of the same body in the second article. Will or will not the Times as newspaper, or its managing editor as a senator of a British Dominion, retract and repudiate the first article in toto? is what the public would like to know. Perpetrating further libels on other individuals or bodies will not draw attention away from the fact that the Times is alone in the British newspaper world in its disloyal utterances against that brave portion of the British army, which has achieved such great successes and added so muc to the glory of the army and nation. So that the character and inconsistency of the two articles may not be overlooked, they are again published.

Look on This Picture.

(Victoria Times, April 11.)

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Great Britain is waging one of these dirty little stock exchanges of hers along the Nile, and her soldiery are butchering the inhabitants of that interesting and historic country with a diligencly—any slaughter-house employee might envy. It has been pointed out again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes. Again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why great, free and